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Japanese Photographers
All kinds of photographic
work done in latest styles
also Passport Photos.
Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Speciality.
No. 24, Queen's Road Central.
Tel. 254.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

"Count the
Indians
on
the road."
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery
Department.

No. 17,159.

號七十月五年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1918.

午戌大歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

THORNE'S
OLD VAT
No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.
—OF—
SOLE AGENTS.
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TEL. 616.

NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN NON ASIATIC OR INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,
WHICH ARE THE SHARERS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
£23,970,367.
I.—Authorized Capital £2,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II.—Fire Funds £3,837,047
III.—Life & Annuity Funds 17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account 123,230
£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,458
Life and Annuity 2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department 337,239
Other Receipts 478,940
£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.
8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. 8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheques or Comproadors order representing Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

TANG YUK Director, successor of the late **SIEN KING.**
14, D'ARQUILL STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consolidation free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.
Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and 2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)

Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

WATSON'S
OLD
BROWN BRANDY
25 YEARS IN WOOD.
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE No. 616.

A PREVENTIVE OF MALARIA
MOSCATINE.

The infallible Insect Repeller.
Delicious Perfume. Perfectly Harmless.
PRICE 50 cts., \$1.00, \$2.50 PER BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
33, Queen's Road Central.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 18" CIRCUMFERENCE
CABLE LAY 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
4-STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1918.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS. BOILER MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Bilgways and two accommodation any craft
of 250 tons long.

Works Office, 48, CANTON ROAD, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 450.
Shipping Office, 50, P. Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 2.
Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1918.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICES

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
—OF HONGKONG LTD.—
AGENTS:
—TELEGRAPHIC ADD.— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
—TELEPHONE NO. 212—

YEE SANG FAT CO.
Just Arrived

RAIN COATS

Waterproof Guaranteed

ALSO

UMBRELLAS

AND

Gent's Waterproof

BROWN BOOTS

at \$15.00 Pair.

YEE SANG FAT CO.,

34, Queen's Road Central.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TASSART

MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.

15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of

Mrs. BLAIR.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE GREAT BRITISH MINEFIELD.

AN INSURMOUNTABLE BARRIER TO ENEMY SUBMARINES.

NORTH SEA PRACTICALLY CLOSED.

London, May 15.
The great British mine-field, operations from to-day are likely to prove an insurmountable barrier to enemy submarine activities in British waters.

The new area covers 22,000 square miles, and is the most extensive ever laid. It stretches from the Scottish coast to the Norwegian coast. The outlet to the ocean on the Scottish side is patrolled and guarded in the most stringent manner.

The Admiralty has further notified other new mine-fields and also the closing of the Pentland Firth. The North Sea is now practically closed.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

INTERESTING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN PARLIAMENT.

London, May 15.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Houston asked for information regarding "one of the successful operations in capturing and destroying enemy submarines round our coasts during the past three weeks."

Mr. Macnamara replied that the general trend of the submarine warfare had progressed quite satisfactorily since January 1st. News from neutral countries and the increased boastfulness and public disclaimers of the enemy proved our recent success, but the Admiralty was averse to stating the results of a short period, whether good or bad.

Replying to a further question, Mr. Macnamara stated that from January 1st to April 30th, 172 British steamers escaped uninjured from attacks by enemy submarines.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

THE QUESTION OF THEIR EXCHANGE.

London, May 14.

In the House of Lords, Lord Bunsford pleaded that steps should be taken for the exchange of British non-commissioned officers and men captured in 1914 and 1916, especially in view of the fact that France and Germany had agreed to an exchange of war prisoners of over eighteen months.

Lord Newton, replying, said the Government had deliberated upon the policy. Hitherto the policy had been to refuse to exchange disabled combatants, because the more they exchanged prisoners the more they prolonged the war. The Government thought that if such an exchange was agreed to it would lead to the Allied Governments doing the same, with the result that there would be an enormous exchange, as exemplified between Russia and Germany. The Government of France had adopted the British policy and it was a surprise to find that a Franco-German agreement of a very far-reaching character had been ratified. He believed that the agreement involved military, and civilian prisoners numbering altogether 300,000 on both sides. The whole situation had been thereby altered. He was therefore authorized to state that the Government is prepared to reconsider the question of exchange *de novo*. If an Anglo-German agreement could be reached for exchanging combatants and civilians in captivity for these years it would not be a bad bargain for us, because the numbers were approximately equal.

AUSTRIANS PREPARING FOR AN OFFENSIVE.

London, May 15.

Daily aerial scouting and also admissions by Austrian prisoners confirm that the Austrians are massing great numbers of troops and artillery in the Alps and the Friuli plains, working chiefly by night, in order to conceal their activity. Enemy aircraft have recently increased, but the Anglo-Italian airmen are still in every way superior.

EMPEROR KARL GOING TO SOFIA AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

AMSTERDAM, May 15.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Emperor Karl is shortly proceeding to Sofia and Constantinople.

GENERAL MAURICE BECOMES A PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

London, May 15.

Major-General Maurice has been appointed Military Correspondent of the Daily Chronicle.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

VIGOROUS AND SUCCESSFUL FRENCH ATTACK.

London, May 15.
A French communiqué reports intermittent bombardment in the Grivesnes sector.

Enemy assemblages and convoys in the region of Montdidier and the Noyon-Guise road were dispersed.

Later.
A French communiqué states:—There was a violent bombardment at night time in the region north of Montdidier, and between Montdidier and Noyon.

We yesterday evening vigorously attacked south of Noyon and seized a wood on the west bank of the Avre, despite obstinate enemy resistance. A strong German counter-attack this morning led to a lively fight. We entirely maintained our gains, took 70 prisoners and inflicted very serious losses on the enemy. A German attempt south of Reolot, after a lively bombardment, was also completely defeated.

AIRCRAFT ACTIVITY.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—

Only a few hours' flying was possible on Monday, but a great deal of work was done. Five hundred bombs were dropped on various targets. We brought down two enemy machines. No British machines are missing.

ACTIVITY ALONG THE FRONT.

London, May 15.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—

Much local artillery activity is reported from various parts of the battle-front. During the night there has been gas-shelling in the Flanders and Somme areas, accompanied by a harassing fire against the front near Wietje, near Dickebusch lake, around Hinger and St. Laurent Blangy, against Villers-Bretonneux, Corbie and Vaute-sut-Somme.

A fresh westerly wind is blowing against the battle-fields.

The only infantry fighting in which the British have been engaged has been a minor brush south-west of Ridge Wood. The French at Hill 44 were heavily shelled during the night. The position there is somewhat obscure.

Enemy airmen are unusually active in Flanders.

ENEMY AIRMEN UNUSUALLY ACTIVE IN FLANDERS.

London, May 15.

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WATSON'S PYERIS.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring,
There shallow draughts intoxicate the Brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

Pints \$1.00 Per Doz.
Splits 50 Cts.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
TEL. 436.

To-day's Advertisements

HONGKONG CLUB NOTICE

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the LARGE DINING ROOM on FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1918, at 5.30 p.m.
Business:—To confirm the Resolution passed on the 16th inst. as posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order
E. DES VUEUX,
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 17, 1918. 431

FOR SALE.

PEARL PIN-CRAVAT: Photo-appar. Kodak-Catridge No. 4 with Dopp. Anast. Coetz; Ladies' Panama Hats. Apply from 12-3 p.m. Room 68, King Edward Hotel. 430

FOR SALE.

5.50 PEARL THREAD-NECKLACE and 255 PEARL EARRINGS. Apply from 12 to 7 p.m. Room 68, King Edward Hotel. 430

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the consignor),

WEDNESDAY,

the 22nd May, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,

Comprising—
Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure-Linen Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, Blankets, &c., &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 17, 1918. 432

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WEDNESDAY,

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TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

As follows:—
Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas (new), Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Seven Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., &c., Mirrors, Pictures, Kinkosan and Net, Iron Safes, Several Carpets, &c., &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 17, 1918. 433

A. TACK & CO.

A Consignment of

KODAKS AND FILMS

Just received by the
"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA"

25, Des Voeux Road, Central

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The first Tank week in Shanghai brought in a total of £408,855. A Chinese Tank week is to be inaugurated.

A Chinese editor who recently went to Chefoo committed suicide by jumping overboard, leaving a note saying that he could not bear to see his country controlled by Japan.

A correspondent sends to a Tientsin paper the following note about the state of things in Shensi near the Yellow River: "We live as on the edge of a crater, fighting and killing going on round about us. Koochien's followers behaving like wild beasts. All the well-to-do people live in the greatest terror and are constantly robbed. The Yellow River is closed or close thousands would take refuge in Shensi."

The writer of the London letter in the *Birmingham Post* recently wrote: "At the moment there is, I learn, a deal of speculation in Far Eastern shipping circles here concerning the intentions of more than one British company regarding traffic on the Chinese rivers. A line which maintains a service between Hongkong, Canton and Wuchow, and is partly British-owned, has sold its four steamers to a Chinese syndicate, and these will be handed over as soon as permission for the transfer is granted. This transaction has attracted considerable attention in China, and a report to the Department of Commerce at Washington has directed special attention to it. From the beginning of Chinese trade with the outer world Wuchow, which is now the centre of a large mining, agricultural, and stock raising district, has been peculiarly within the control of British interests, and in well-informed quarters it is feared that the sale of these steamers indicates a weakening of our shipping control."

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1918.

LEAGUES OF NATIONS.

THERE was to have been a debate in the House of Lords before Easter on the subject of the suggested League of Nations. It was, however, postponed till after the Easter recess and it apparently has not yet taken place. It was hinted in political circles at the time that some soreness had been occasioned in the United States by Mr. LLOYD GEORGE's apparent failure to realise how deep is the interest excited in America by this particular proposal for ensuring the peace of the world. It has also been indicated that most British statesmen are of opinion that practical effect can hardly be given to the League of Nations until the war is over. There would seem to exist a good deal of confusion in the minds of statesmen, as in those of ordinary mortals, regarding this proposed League of Nations. We have already two Leagues of Nations in existence. Nineteen nations have declared war against Germany, and are in league against the enemy, and this League has the moral support of half a dozen other countries which have broken off diplomatic relations with Germany. On the other hand there is the League of enemy nations, which has so far succeeded in detaching Russia and Rumania from the Opposition League. Germany and Austria have just strengthened their alliance by an economic agreement which is semi-officially described as "conforming with the idea of the League of Nations, because the object of the alliance is to prevent all future wars"—the meaning whereof is that the object of the Austro-German alliance is to dominate the world! There will not be room in the world for two Leagues of Nations, when this war is over. One of the existing Leagues must overwhelm the other, and until that stage in the war is reached, all discussion of the proposal will leave the matter very much where it stands to-day. The Hun must be defeated or Civilisation will perish. It has been well pointed out that if the nineteen Powers now in League against the Central Powers had given their verdict before the war Germany might have accepted it and retrained, but she would have felt herself wronged. She would have deferred making a party for herself among the nations of the League. It is perfectly clear to-day that the future peace of the world can only be secured by the defeat of Germany and the war must continue until that purpose is achieved.

The master of a fishing boat reported to the Police that whilst his boat was off Tai Tai en route to Hongkong from Lung Shun Wan a boat with a crew of six men came alongside his vessel. Five men who had their faces covered up with towels boarded the boat and forced the informant and his crew into the hold. When released about an hour later, the captives had disappeared, leaving a quantity of fishing gear and other

COMPANY MEETINGS.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

The thirty-fourth ordinary meeting of the above Company was held at the offices of Messrs Jardine, Matheson and Co. to-day at noon.

The Hon. Mr. David Landale presided and there were present the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. F. Shollin, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. E. J. Chapman (Consulting Committee) and Mr. Lee (Secretary), Capt. Douglas, Capt. Clark, Messrs. C. W. Bewick, E. Percy Smith, E. N. D. Farr, P. C. Potts, G. Grimble, E. M. Raymond, Ho Fook, G. Haxton, Lau Chang Shui, Chan Sui Ki, Lo Man Hui and Chui Shi Mar, shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN requested the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting and when this was done, he said:—Gentlemen, This is the fourth occasion on which your General Agents and Consulting Committee have had to report to you the progress and experience of the Company under war conditions. These conditions create problems and difficulties in many respects quite different from the cares that naturally attend the ordinary path of marine insurance, and it is interesting to note what capacity the business has shown for adapting itself to these strange and twisted times. The Reports of practically all Companies—of all those I have had an opportunity of perusing—disclose a very substantial rise in the premium income. This is not, of course, so obvious where the management does not undertake war risks, but where, as in our case, war risks form an important, and as we think necessary part of our activities, this enhancement in premium income becomes very marked. It is quite evident that these larger figures must throw upon the clerical assistance of the Companies great demands, as well as adding to the cares of management, and it is I think wonderful how these demands have been replied to, bearing in mind the national calls for man service, which have been met and met so well. It is hardly possible to over-estimate the additional dangers which have arisen to confront our business. The unexampled demands upon shipping have led to the removal of steamers from their regular run, and their replacement by steamers frequently of a vastly inferior type. Accumulations of cargo occur at transhipment centres causing a congestion of liability which it is impossible to control, and the increase of the perils of the sea and on the seas cannot be measured. It is remarkable that these conditions should have been without so well—for our own successful experience is, I am glad to say, not unique—and that this branch of our national business—this national asset of marine insurance—has continued to prove of all the older branches of insurance, fire, life, and marine, British enterprise enjoys in the wealthy and long established undertakings, whose names are almost household words everywhere, a position that is unequalled. Another circumstance, with which Companies like our own established on a silver basis have had to contend is the rise in the price of exchange. This is the second year we have had to place our figures before you with a drop in the value of gold profits of twenty-five per cent—fifty per cent in two years. We, fortunately, some years ago realised that since the Company obviously had in the future to make its investments largely in gold—to increase its gold assets—our safeguard lay in creating gold liabilities, and the wisdom of establishing a gold Reserve Fund and the other steps taken at that time are very apparent in the balance sheet before you. A further echo of the war is the shrinkage in the values of securities. We have had again to write down values which on 31st December 1916 had already been heavily written down, and my own view is that the necessity will probably again appear. Five per cent is a very fine rate of interest to get for first class securities, compared any way with pre-war days, but it has a very depressing effect upon three and a half per cent and four, and I personally cannot see either now, or on the declaration of peace, the slightest prospect of a revival in the price of such securities. We have, as you will note, a fund of over £25,000 to provide for further depreciation, and so we ourselves can think, face this possible demand with equanimity.

Gentlemen, I have briefly alluded to some of the dangers and difficulties confronting our business at the present time, and the moral which I draw and which I think must also be obvious to you is the necessity, so long as war lasts and these difficulties exist, of conserving our position and adding to our funds. It is this which prevents your Consulting Committee from feeling justified in advocating an increase in the dividend which a superficial examination of the Balance Sheet might tempt one to do and it also must not be forgotten that the maintenance of the dividend at the level of the last two years constitutes an increased tax on the profits of the Company such as this, which seems a large portion of its income in securities having a gold standard. Shareholders in Hongkong should be reminded that the dividend of 1917 was £100,000, which was a record for the Company, and that the dividend of 1918 is £100,000, which is a record for the Company, and that the dividend of 1919 is £100,000, which is a record for the Company, and that the dividend of 1920 is £100,000, which is a record for the Company, and that the dividend of 1921 is £100,000, which is a record for the Company, and that the dividend of 1922 is £100,000, which is a record for the Company, and that the dividend of 1923 is £100,000, which is a record for the Company, and that the dividend of 1924 is £100,000, which is a record for the Company, and that the dividend of 1925 is £100,000, which is a record for the Company, and that the dividend of 1926 is £100,000, which is a record for the Company, and that the dividend of 1927 is £100,000, which is a record for the Company, and that the dividend of 1928 is £100,000, which is a record for the Company, and that the dividend of 1929 is £100,000, which is a record for the Company, and that the dividend of 1930 is £100,000, which is a record for the Company, and that the dividend of 1931 is £100,000, which is a record for the Company, and that the dividend of 1932 is £100,000, which is a record for the Company, and that the dividend of 1933 is £100,000, which is a record for the Company, and that the dividend of 1934 is £100,000, which is a record for the Company, and that the dividend of 1935 is £100,000, which is a record for the Company, and that the dividend of 1936 is £100,000, which is a record for the Company, and that the dividend of 1937 is £100,000, which is a record for the Company, and that the dividend of 1938 is £100,000, which is a record for the Company, and that the dividend of 1939 is £100,000, which is a record for the Company, and that the dividend of 1940 is £100,000, which is a record for the Company, and that the dividend of 1941 is £100,000, which is a record for the Company, and that 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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

FURTHER AMERICAN LOANS TO ALLIES.

THE CLAUSE DELETED.

WASHINGTON, May 15. Mr. McAdoo has authorized the following additional loans: To Great Britain \$200,000,000; to France \$100,000,000; to Italy \$100,000,000; making a total to all Allies of \$500,000,000.

THE RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET.

GERMAN DEMAND FOR ITS SURRENDER.

PARIS, May 15. A Moscow telegram says that, replying to the German demand for the immediate surrender of the Russian Black Sea Fleet to the Germans at Sebastopol, M. Tchitcherine says the Russian Government is prepared to consent to the return of the Fleet to Sebastopol, provided that the limits of the Austro-Turkish occupation of Russia, and also the frontiers of Ukraine and Finland are definitely specified, that hostilities on Russian territory immediately cease, and that the Austro-Turkish forces completely evacuate Sebastopol.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

A TERRIBLE PICTURE OF DISTRESS.

LONDON, May 15. The Agram newspaper *Glas Sloboda* draws a terrible picture of distress in Bosnia and Herzegovina where it is worse even than in Galicia and Bukovina. Whole districts have been depopulated and devastated, as by a typhoon. Numerous inhabitants who were deported have died in internment camps. Those remaining were massacred by Austrian soldiery or died of starvation. The deaths exceeded the births by 5,000 in 1915, and 23,711 in 1916, this mortality not including those fallen on the battle-field. The whole of the livestock was destroyed or consumed by the Army and it is impossible to cultivate the ground owing to the absence of oxen.

The attempt of the Vienna authorities to sow discord among the Yugoslavs by forming a new political group in Bosnia with the object of promoting the creation of a new Croat State has failed hopelessly.

THE RUMANIAN PEACE.

Jassy, May 15.

The official announcement of the signature of the Peace Treaty mentions the dissolution of Parliament and that the Peace Treaty will be submitted for ratification to the new Parliament assembling on June 17th.

AMSTERDAM, May 15. The Germano-Rumanian Commercial Agreement abolishes third party customs preferences, and provides for the construction of telegraphic and telephone systems whereby Rumania will be brought in closest touch with Berlin.

THE NEW AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

Zurich, May 15.

A Vienna telegram states that the new Austro-German Alliance is fixed for a term of twenty years, with a military convention and the closest economic and customs relations.

PRUSSIA AND EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

AMSTERDAM, May 15.

The Prussian Lower House has passed the third reading of the Reform Bill but with the clause granting equal suffrage deleted. Progressives Poles and Social Democrats opposed the amended Bill.

The Minister, Herr Friedberg, declared that the Government would employ all constitutional means to carry equal suffrage which the House had previously rejected by 285 votes to 185. If equal suffrage was not accepted within a definite period, the House would be dissolved.

NELSON LINER WRECKED.

London, May 15.

The 7,000-ton Nelson liner *Hind* and *Southey* were wrecked on Rock Island.

NINETEEN COUNTRIES AT WAR WITH GERMANY.

London, May 15.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Mr. Balfour showed that altogether nineteen countries had declared war against Germany, since August, 1914, while the following countries have broken off diplomatic relations: Bolivia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Hayti, San Domingo, Costa Rica, Peru, Uruguay and Ecuador.

THE BONNET ROUGE TRIAL.

THE SENTENCES.

Paris, May 15.

In the Bonnet Rouge trial, Duval, the manager, who received huge sums from enemy sources, has been sentenced to death.

Six other accused have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from two years and six months.

The concluding stage of the Bonnet Rouge trial of seven persons charged with defeatist propaganda was noteworthy for the appearance of the ex-Premier Caillaux, who was called to answer one question. The President curtly allowed him five minutes, but Caillaux, who was faultlessly dressed and was very cool, remained in the box for forty minutes. He denied that he financially supported the newspaper *Bonnet Rouge* since the war and he concluded by remarking that he had preserved documents which might be useful to the judicial authorities.

GERMANS EVACUATE AALAND ISLANDS.

Stockholm, May 15.

The Germans evacuate the Aaland Islands on May 23rd. Finnish troops are already replacing them.

ITALIAN DESTROYERS ATTACK ENEMY CONVOY.

Rome, May 15.

Italian destroyers attacked an enemy convoy bound for Durazzo and sank a transport.

LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN GOING TO AMERICA.

London, May 15.

It was announced at an anti-conscription conference in Dublin that the Foreign Office has issued a passport to the Lord Mayor of Dublin to proceed to America.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE IRISH SECRETARY.

London, May 15.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Herbert Samuel asked: Is any change contemplated in the status or functions of Chief Secretary for Ireland?

Mr. Bonar Law replied: There is no change in constitutional position, but in view of the present situation in Ireland, the Viceroy will exercise to a greater extent than has recently been customary the full responsibilities attaching to his office.

Replying to a further question, Mr. Bonar Law said the Viceroy and the Chief Secretary, while not members of the War Cabinet, would have the equivalent of Cabinet rank.

DUTCH INDIES SHIPPING TO AMERICA.

The Hague, May 15.

The Governor-General of Dutch East Indies reports that shipping to America has been resumed. Export licences are now being issued for goods of which the export is prohibited.

OBITUARY.

London, May 15.

The death is announced of the Duke of Northumberland.

U.S. HAS 1,000 SHIPS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

200 BEING BUILT IN CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, May 10.

The Paris representative of the Shipping Board stated that 1,000 vessels are being built in the United States, of which 200 are being constructed in California, with a monthly payroll of \$10,000,000, soon to be \$15,000,000. At one yard recently three big steel ships were launched the same day.

This achievement is unequalled in shipbuilding. These three are ready to proceed overseas with 9,000 tons of wheat to Europe. These three vessels will be launched from the same yard on July 27. The plant employs 2,000 men, whereas it only employed 200 a few months ago.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

HEAVY ENEMY ATTACK ON BRITISH REPULSED.

London, May 14.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

After heavy artillery preparation the enemy attacked on a mile front southward of Morlaucourt and entered our positions at one point. The Australians immediately counter-attacked and drove out the enemy, completely re-establishing the line.

The attack was repulsed at other points with heavy loss.

We took 50 prisoners, our casualties being very light.

The French in local fighting repulsed an enemy attack in the direction of Kleinviestraat.

BAD WEATHER HAMPERS THE ENEMY.

DECLINING MORALE OF THE GERMANS.

London, May 14.

Reuters Correspondent at British Headquarters, reporting to-day, states:—

The heavy rainfall of the past twenty-four hours must have seriously impeded the German plans and preparations. The enemy is now confronted with the same conditions on the Flanders and Somme battle-fields which heavily handicapped our former offensive operation.

We know definitely that in many places he is having a really bad time. This knowledge enables our soldiers to bear their share of discomfort with cheerful equanimity. While communications everywhere are good and supplies abundant and regular the Germans have, in some places, to flounder across wide tracts of slash with brimming shell craters.

With intimate knowledge of this country our batteries register to a nicety upon the most vulnerable points. Again and again the enemy has to abandon roads which are impassable or too deadly. His losses, too, from ammunition dumps blown up are probably heavy.

All this is having an appreciable effect upon the morale of the Germans, whose boasting has become a mere puerile repetition, without a deal of conviction. Two-thirds of the allotted war where the Germans were to end the war has passed. A reaction has set in and they must be beginning to understand that the additional menace of America is serious for them.

Following a heavy bombardment the enemy launched an infantry attack against the French positions and captured Hill 44, north of Kemmel, but it was only a minor affair. The German raid opposite Morlaucourt last night failed. A number of them were killed and 48 were taken prisoners, which is considerably more than our casualties, the future was regarded as partly in the lap of the weather; the Germans are experiencing really different weather from the fine conditions which favoured them during the preparation for their great push.

The most important feature of last week's fighting in Flanders was the perfect Anglo-French staff unity. Here is a typical example: A French Divisional Commander said "I ask the British artillery to put a thousand shells into a certain German position. The reply comes: We are giving them 1500." Both the French and the Germans planned an attack for the morning of the 8th. The French Division with the co-operation of the British artillery captured Compiègne, eastwards of La Clytte. The British Divisional Commander was then advised that an enemy attack was developing on Hill 44. The Germans came on in the proportion of three to one seeking the point of liaison in the Franco-British line. They signally failed in this but compelled our line to fall back on the stream called Viverbeek where the advance stopped. The Germans never advanced their first objective to cross the stream. The second objective was the town of Dieghoult. The attack all day was held up at Broek. At 7 p.m. the Franco-British troops counter-attacked, recapturing almost all the ground lost earlier in the day. The straightening of the Franco-British line necessitated the recapture of Hill 44, which operation was carried out on the 11th inst. by a battalion of French infantry who, after a long fight drove off two German battalions and captured five officers and 100 men, as well as a large number of machine-guns. British artillery again contributed to the success.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID.

London, May 16.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We repulsed an attempted raid northward of Lens.

We successfully carried out a raid north-east of Robecq.

Howell's artillery was active during the night in the Somme and Ancre valleys and northward of Bethune and Nieppe Forest. There was also increased activity this morning southward of Morlaucourt and northward of Kemmel.

ALWAYS RECOMMEND IT.

Almost every community there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Such persons seldom miss an opportunity to recommend it, and these recommendations account for its great popularity.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

TERRIFIC ARTILLERY DUEL ON FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY UNCEASINGLY HARRASSED.

London, May 14.

Reuters Correspondent at French Headquarters, reporting to-day, states:—

The lull in the fighting on the Franco-British front is marked by a steady increase in the severity of the artillery duel which on our side often swells to terrific proportions. The roads behind the German front, the villages and cross roads, are constantly and systematically swept by volleys of great shells, owing to which the enemy has the utmost difficulty in keeping his firing line supplied with food and munitions. The road leading to their front is strewn with smashed wagons, dead horses and corpses. The infantry holding the front are subjected to a still more terrific battering. A single French Division in last week's operations fired thousands of shells from their guns, giving the Germans little opportunity to entrench. Such chances as they have are shallow and offer a minimum of protection. Work is only possible at night, and the trench when dug is often detected and wrecked by gun-fire next morning. Positions on Mont Kemmel, the highest point of the German line, received the heaviest punishment and the Kemmel region is already a maze of shell craters like the worst parts of the Somme and Verdun battle-fields. The old British shelters on Kemmel are useless from the German viewpoint because they are all dug on the west side of the mountain with the opening facing the mouths of our guns. The eastern slope, on which the Germans are now trying to organise themselves, is probably the most dangerous and difficult corner on the front.

FINANCING THE WAR.

NO ANXIETY FOR THE FUTURE.

London, May 14.

In the House of Commons, during the Finance Bill discussion, Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the question of raising money at present did not cause him serious anxiety. The big loan floated in January last year realised a thousand millions sterling of new money, while the War Bonds started last October and the War Savings Certificates had produced £719,000,000 to April 1—(Cheers). He was not in the least despondent about getting the required money in this way, despite the recent falling of the subscription. A step was being considered for the stimulation of such form of subscription.

The discussion showed that the Budget was well received.

Mr. Bonar Law did not indicate any modification of the new duties.

UNITED CONTROL OF SUPPLIES.

NEW BOARD TO BE ESTABLISHED.

London, May 14.

The *Daily News* states that the Government has decided to establish a Board to secure united control of supplies including food, munitions, raw materials, oils and timber.

The Board will comprise representatives of the Board of Trade, the Food Ministry, the War Office and the Wheat and Sugar Commissions.

THE EMPEROR KARL'S PEACE LETTERS.

LIGHT ON THE FRENCH REPLIES.

London, May 14.

The *Manchester Guardian's* Correspondent at Paris gives what he says is almost a literal rendering of passages in President Poincaré's reply to the first letter of the Emperor Karl regarding peace, as follows:—"Prince Sixte is commissioned to tell Emperor Karl as regards the latter's declarations about Alsace-Lorraine that it is not a question for us of the Alsace-Lorraine of 1871. What France asks for is the Alsace-Lorraine of 1790 with the valley of the Saar, retributions, reparations, indemnities and guarantees on the left bank of the Rhine."

The Emperor Karl's second letter, dated May 8, was the reply to this.

The Correspondent adds: M. Ribot, in his evidence before the Foreign Relations sub-Committee, gave the impression that he disapproved of the way President Poincaré and M. Ribot received the Austrian proposals; also of M. Clemenceau's action in publishing the Emperor Karl's first letter. The reason why some of the other Allies were not consulted in the matter of the Austrian proposals was that the latter were strictly confidential.

AMERICA'S SHIPPING PROGRAMME.

NEW VESSELS COMPLETED.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

Eight steel ships totalling 48,150 tons were completed and fourteen vessels aggregating 87,100 tons were launched in the week ending May 11, thus the first million tons of ships delivered to the United States Government under the direction of the Shipping Board have been put on the high seas, and over half the total tonnage has been delivered since January 1.

The Shipping Board has steadily increased its output.

PRUSSIAN DIPLOMATS EQUAL SUPPLIES.

AMSTERDAM, May 15.

The Prussian Diet has rejected by 238 to 185 a motion favouring equal supplies of foodstuffs to the German and Allied populations.

THE MILLION DOLLAR OPIUM CASE.

GOVERNMENT WITHDRAWS CRIMINAL CHARGE.

REPLY TO CRITICISM OF THE GOVERNMENT.

In Mr. Wood's Court, this afternoon, the Attorney General, on behalf of the Government, asked leave to withdraw the criminal charges brought against the defendants in the civil case, now known as the "Million Dollar Opium Case."

The Attorney General said:—Your Worship, in view of the judgment of the Supreme Court in the civil case which was finally delivered on the 14th inst., the Crown propose to withdraw this charge. The case would have come on yesterday morning but for the fact that, as I understand, Your Worship found that it would be more convenient that it should come on this afternoon.

Both sides naturally fell in with this arrangement. I mention this because I want to make it clear that the Crown were prepared to withdraw the charge yesterday morning.

I feel that it is my duty on behalf of the Government to refer to one other matter. On the 14th instant my learned friend Mr. Potter, as reported in the *South China Morning Post* of the 15th instant, made the following statement with reference to this case:—

"It was the public of Hongkong who knew the position of the Government and had made clear, once and for all, because Government had not only seen fit to make itself responsible for the costs of the action, but had intervened and arrested the defendants' on precisely the same charges. His Lordship was investigating. In other words, an effort was made to stop a proper ventilation of these issues and an examination of them in the proper civil court and to substitute therefor criminal proceedings."

This is a complete mis-statement of the position. It is not true that an effort was made to stop a proper ventilation of these issues and an examination of them in the proper civil court.

As pointed out by Mr. Potter himself in another part of the very same statement, judgment was about to be given against the Plaintiff by default because the Plaintiff had no funds to continue the action. If the Government had not intervened, the ventilation of the issues by the Civil Court would have been stopped, owing to lack of funds and for no other reason, and it is entirely incorrect to suggest that the object of the Government was to stop that ventilation and examination.

As the civil action was about to be dismissed past board, without any proper investigation of the issues having been possible, the Government proceeded to institute criminal proceedings against the defendants. The Government were practically obliged to institute these proceedings in view of the very serious charges of fraud and forgery which had been brought to their notice. Their intention was to proceed with the prosecution forthwith and it was only in deference to the views expressed by their Lordships the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge that the criminal proceedings should remain in abeyance until the Civil action was concluded, that the Government eventually decided to accept responsibility for the future costs of the Official Receiver.

Since the Government's intervention a period of no less than nine months has been occupied in the ventilation and examination of the issues which were then before the Court. It was the Government's intervention which secured that ventilation and examination and the Defendants themselves professed to welcome the intervention, because of the opportunity that it would give them of clearing themselves.

Mr. Potter set out in his statement to inform the public of the position of the Government, and I think it only right to point out that the information which he gave them, given of course in all good faith, was entirely inaccurate. Whatever inferences he may seek to draw from what was done, I can assure him there never was any desire to stop a proper ventilation and examination of the issues in the proper civil court, and the facts are clearly opposed to any inference to the contrary.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, on behalf of the accused, said it was his duty to the defendants in the civil action, who, for the best part of four years had been the victims of what had been the most important case of blackmail that had ever been brought to light in the Colony, to see that their case should be fully stated. The two defendants were very prominent business men in the Colony and they were originally directors of the Yee Hong Firm, which was incorporated in April 1912.

Mr. Alabaster then went to give a lengthy résumé of the details of the civil case which has been reported by the *China Mail* from time to time and concluded by quoting portions of Mr. Justice Gompertz' judgment in that case, on Tuesday last, dwelling on the manner in which that judgement entirely cleared Mr. Chee Leung and Lee Hysan. Counsel thought it fair that since the charges had been made that his statement should be made public on behalf of the defendants.

Mr. Wood: Have you anything further to say, Mr. Attorney General?

The Attorney General: No, Your Worship.

Mr. Wood: Until this afternoon, I have purposely avoided going into the merits of the case and until Mr. Alabaster made his statement to-day, I really did not know what the exact facts on the evidence were. Mr. Alabaster has made this statement and has cleared the defendants.

As the defendants' case has been fully stated, I have no alternative but to discharge the defendants.

Adding that the defendants' case has been fully stated, I have no alternative but to discharge the defendants.

HONGKONG WAR BONDS DRAWING PRIZES.



PRIZES.

The sale of tickets has proceeded so satisfactorily that the Committee is now able to indicate a provisional allocation of the 3 big prizes and the 100 smaller prizes.

The prizes given below are, as already advised, subject to the amount available for distribution being the sum of \$500,000.

In this event:—

WAR CHARITIES WILL RECEIVE	Approximately
1st prize	\$125,000
2nd prize	187,500
3rd prize	56,200
2 prizes of \$10,000 each (approx)	20,000
2 prizes of \$7,500 each	15,000
2 prizes of \$5,000 each	10,000
2 prizes of \$2,500 each	5,000
7 prizes of \$2,000 each	14,000
6 prizes of \$1,000 each	6,000
10 prizes of \$700 each	7,000
15 prizes of \$400 each	6,000
15 prizes of \$300 each	4,500
24 prizes of \$200 each	4,800
15 prizes of \$100 each	1,500
103 prizes	\$500,000

The closing date for sale of tickets is 12th June and the number of tickets now available for sale is rapidly becoming less; therefore if you have not bought all the tickets you require, it is advisable to hurry up and tell your friends to do likewise.

TICKETS \$5 each.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HANGHAI	YINCHOW	May 18, at 3 p.m.
HANGHAI	SINGAPORE	May 21, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	HUEICHOW	May 23, at Noon.
HANGHAI	SUTYANG	May 23, at 3 p.m.

HANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidsidepi; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, carrying Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

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**PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).**

For	STEAMER	To SAIL
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	WOSANG	SUNDAY, May 19, Daylight
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	TUESDAY, May 21, at Noon
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, May 24, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
Steamers from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

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BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per week between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

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TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.		
DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	* Kamakura Maru.	12,500 tons SAT., 25th May 11 a.m.
	Tamba Maru.	12,500 tons SUN., 26th May 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	* Nihko Maru.	2,600 tons SAT., 15th June, 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	* Hwah-wu Maru.	3,000 tons THU., 30th May.
London or Liverpool	via S'pore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town	
Melbourne	via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday Is, Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney	
New York	via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal	
Bombay	via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo	
Calcutta	via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	

* Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji

FOR DATES OF SAILING APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE

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"Fushimi Maru" TUESDAY, 11th June, at 11 a.m.
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30, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.
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Hall, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1.
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& **MAJAL**, 114, 115, 116,
117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802,

FAN HASTERN INSURANCE CO.

The first annual general meeting of the Fan Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd., which began business on November 1, 1917, was held at Shanghai on the 7th inst. There were present Messrs. Edward I. Ezra (Chairman), E. T. Byrne and V. Meyer, directors, Mr. W. S. Jackson, general manager, and Mr. H. H. Read, secretary pro tem, and a representative number of shareholders, 17,614 shares of the 30,000 paid-up being represented. It is stated in the report that the final call of Tls. 10 per share, on the 30,000 shares issued, was paid on January 23 and the paid-up capital of the company now stands at Tls. 600,000 with a nominal capital of Tls. 1,000,000.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

ATTENDANCE.

To 978 Pte. S. T. Williamson was enrolled on 15.1.18 and posted to "A" Company, No. 2 Platoon.
To 977 Pte. T. W. Doyle was enrolled on 15.1.18 and posted to the Mounted Section.
To 978 Pte. F. M. Johnson was enrolled on 15.1.18 and posted to "A" Company, No. 1 Platoon.
No. 276 Spr. J. J. P. Coe and No. 277 Spr. J. J. P. Coe, Engineer Company, are permitted to return on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.

TRANSFERS.

No. 315 Pte. J. W. Stackhouse and No. 316 Pte. J. H. Brister, "A" Company, are transferred to the Machine Gun Company, dated 10th May, 1918.

POSTING.

2nd Lieutenant R. Sutherland is posted to No. 1 Platoon (in command) during the absence on leave of Lieutenant C. W. Bewick.

LEAVE.

Lieut. C. W. Bewick is granted 4 months leave on Medical Certificate, from 18.1.18. The leave notified in Corps Order No. 4, dated 22.1.18, is hereby cancelled.

Pte. J. Findlay Miller is granted leave from 22.1.18 to 6.3.18 on Medical Certificate. The leave notified in Corps Order No. 3, dated 1.3.18, is hereby cancelled.

Sergeant R. Henderson, Artillery Coy., is granted 6 months leave on Medical Certificate, from 11.1.18.

Sergeant B. W. Grey, "D" Coy., is granted 6 months leave on Medical Certificate, from 11.1.18.

Corporal H. T. Jackson, "B" Coy., is granted 3 months leave on Medical Certificate, to date from day of departure.

Pte. A. G. Coppin, "B" Coy., is granted 4 months leave on urgent business from 20.6.18.

Pte. D. G. M. Bernard, "A" Coy., is granted 6 months leave on Medical Certificate, from 22.1.18.

Pte. V. L. A. Fairley, "D" Coy., is granted 6 months leave on Medical Certificate, from 18.1.18.

Pte. A. H. Skelton, "B" Coy., is granted 6 months leave on Medical Certificate, from 18.1.18.

Pte. L. D. McNeill, "A" Coy., is granted 3 months extension of leave, from 12.1.18.

Pte. W. H. Smith, "B" Coy., is granted 3 months extension of leave on Medical Certificate, from 10.5.18.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, D.S.P. (R.).

CAPES.

Members of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Companies not yet in possession of capes will attend at Headquarters Club on either Tuesday, May 21st or Wednesday, May 22nd, between the hours of 8.30 and 6 p.m. Uniform optional. Equipment officers will attend.

ACTIVE SERVICE.

P.C. 422 W. J. O'Leary is granted leave for the duration of the War.

JOINED.

No. 9 Platoon, P.Cs. 479 Kwaz Mahomed, 478 Umar and 430 Zardad.

By Order,

T. F. HOGAN, A.S.P. (B.) and Adjutant.

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

2.15—Frawley Co. open at the Theatre Royal, Play: "It Pays to Advertise".

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

Monday, May 20—Whit Monday; Bank Holiday.

2.15—Frawley Co. at the Theatre.

Tuesday, May 21—2.15—Frawley Co. at the Theatre.

Wednesday, May 22—Noon—Union Insurance Society of Canton, 14th, Yearly Meeting.

2.30 p.m.—China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Yearly Meeting.

Friday, May 24—2.30 p.m.—Extraordinary General Meeting of Members of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., Ltd.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

Beef Sirloin, -Mal Lung Pa	lb. 24
Prime Cut	24
Cornd, -Ham Ngau Yuk	24
Roast, -Shiu	24
Breast, -Ngau Nam	20
Soup, -Tung Yak	24
Steak, -Ngau Yuk Pa	24
Steak Sirloin, -Ngau Lak	30
Sausages, -Ngau Cheung	28
Bullock's Brain, -No. 1	28
Tongue, fresh, -Ngau Li	20
Tongue, cured, -Ham Ngau Li	each 60 cents.

Head, -Ngau Tan	each 100
Heart, -Ngau Sam	15
Hump, -Ngau Kin	20
Feet, -Ngau Kung	each 10
Kidneys, -Ngau Yiu	10
Tail, -Ngau Mei	20
Liver, -Ngau Kon	15
Tripe (undressed), -Ngau To	15

Cat's Head and Feet, -Ngau Tai	each 100
Mutton Chop, -Young Pei Kwai	15
Leg, -Young Pei	28
Shoulder, -Young Shau	24
Saddle, -Young On Yuk	18

Pig's Chittings, -Chu Chong per set	25
Brains, -Chu No	per set 25
Feet, -Chu Kung	15
Fry, -Chu Chap	15
Head, -Chu Tan	20
Heart, -Chu Sam	each 10
Kidneys, -Chu Yiu	each 10
Liver, -Chu Kung	15

Pork Chop, -Chu Pak Swat	25
Leg, -Chu Pei	28
Loins, -Chu Hau Tan	28
Fat or Lard, -Chu Yau	21

Sheep's Head and Feet, -Young	60
Tau Kung	each 60
Heart, -Young Sam	each 12
Kidneys, -Young Yiu	each 12
Liver, -Young Kon	15

Sucking Pigs, to order, -Chu Tai	25
Beef, -Shang Ngau Yau	20
Mutton, -Shang Young Yau	20
Yau, -Ngau Tai Yuk	20
Sausages, -Ngau Tai Cheung	No. 1... 15

Lard, -Chu Yau	each 15
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Fish.

Barbel, -Ka Yu	lb. 19
Bream, -Pin Yu	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish	Hoi Siu Yu

Carp, -Li Yu	18
Codfish, -Chik Yu	12
Codfish, -Mun Yu	20
Crabs, -Hoi	23
Cuttle Fish, -Muk Yu	16

Dab, -Sha Mang Yu	23
Dace, -Wong Mei Lap	10
Dog Fish, -Tie To Sha	10
Red, -Conger, -Hoi Man	16

Fresh water, -Tam Shui Yu	26
Yellow, -Wong Siu	26
Frogs, -Tin Kai	32
Garoupa, -Shek Pan	40
Gudgeon, -Pak Kip Yu	18

Herrings, -Tio Pak	22
Halibut, -Chong Kwau Kap	18
Labrus, -Wong Fa Yu	22
Loach, -Wu Yu	22

Lobsters, -Long Ha	30
Mackerel, -Chi Yu	32
Monk Fish, -Mung Yu	32
Mullet, -Tui Yu	18

Oysters, -Shang Ho	18
Parrot Fish, -Kai Kung Yu	14
Porcupine, -Tao Lo	20

Pike, -Fa Pau Fong	15
Plaice, -Pan Yu	26
Pomfret, Black, -Hak Chong	26
Pomfret, White, -Pak Chong	26

Prawns, -Ming Ha	56
Ray, -Pai Pa Sha	10
Rock Fish, -Shuk Kan Kung	13

Roach, -Chun Yu	20
Salmon, -Ma Yu	36
Shark, -Shu Yu	10
Snake, -Fo Yu	10

Shrimps, -Ha	26
Skipper, -Lap Yu	26
Soles, -Tat Sha Yu	26
Tench, -Wan Yu	22

Turbot, -Tao Hau Yu	18
Turtles, small, fresh water	40

Poultry.

Chicken, -Kai Tai	lb. 30
Capon, -all, -Sin Kai	28
Capon, Large, -Sin Kai	28
Duck, -Ap	28
Dover, -Pau Kau	28

Eggs, Hen, -Kai Tai (cooking) per doz.	18
Eggs, Hen, -Kai Tai (fresh) per doz.	25
Fowls, Canton, -Kai	lb. 36
Fowls, Hainan, -Hot Nari Kai	28
Geese, -Yip	30

Pigeons, Canton, -Pak Kap	24
Hollow, -Hoi Han Pak Kap	23
Turkeys, Cook, -Fo Kai Kung	60
Turkeys, Raw, -Fo Kai Kung	60

Snipe, -Shu Tai	each 22
Snipe, -Shu Kai	each 22
Quail, -On Oum	22
Partridges, -Che Ka	22

FRUITS.

Almonds, -Hang Yau	lb. 35
Apples, (California), -Kau Shan	24
Bananas, (India), -Macao, -San	4
Guavas, -Yung To	12
Guavas, -Yi To	each 10
Lemons, China, -Kung Man	lb. 2

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour	10 cents
Half hour	20
One hour	30
Three hours	70
Six hours	110
Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.)	\$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour	\$1.00
Three hours	1.50
Six hours	2.00
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers

Quarter hour	\$0.15
Half hour	0.30
One hour	0.40
Two hours	0.60
Three hours	0.70
Six hours	1.00
Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.)	1.50

IV.—In the Island of Hongkong engage in Victoria.

Ten minutes	5 cents
Quarter hour	10
Half hour	15
One hour	20
Every subsequent hour	20

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 8 p.m. or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 8 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour	5 cents
Half hour	10
One hour	15
Every subsequent hour	10

III.—Taxis Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hiree causes the journey to take longer than:

To 4th mile	75 cents
single	1.00
Beyond 4th to 6th mile	1.00
single	1.20
Beyond 6th to 8th mile	1.20
single	1.40
Beyond 8th to 10th mile	1.40
single	1.60
Beyond 10th to 12th mile	1.60
single	1.80

Fares for journeys beyond the 12th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsing Sha Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

Not exceeding per passenger.

From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home	04 cents
From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital	04
From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower	04
From Clock Tower to Race Course	10
From Clock Tower to Bay View House	12
From Bay View House to Quarry Bay	08

II.—In the City of Victoria.

Quarter hour	10 cents
Half hour	20
One hour	30
Two hours	50
Three hours	70
Four hours	80
Five hours	90
Six hours	1.00
One day from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.	\$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

One hour	25 cents
Two hours	45
Three hours	65
Four hours	85
Five hours	1.05
Six hours	1.25
One day from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.	\$1.50

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria half fare extra is to be allowed for the return journey.

IV.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour	5 cents
Half hour	10
One hour	15
Two hours	30
Three hours	45
Four hours	60
Five hours	75
Six hours	90
One day from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.	\$1.00

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HONGKONG REGISTER.

Barometer	29.77	29.70
Temperature	81	79
Humidity	81	87
Direction of Wind	SSW	SSW
Force	2	2
Weather	0.00	0.00
Rain	0.00	0.00

High and low water on the 17th-21st.

Lowest sea level temperature on the 17th-21st.

T. F. CLARKE, Director.

Hongkong Observatory May 17, 1918.

FOR A LAME BACK.

When you have pains or lameness in the back, the parts with Chamberlain's Pain Expeller twice a day, massaging with the palm of the hand for five minutes at each application. Then stretch a piece of flannel slightly with this liniment and bind it on over the seat of pain. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

The China Mail, Ltd., 5, Wyndham Street.

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III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers

1 hour	1.00	1.00
Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.)	1.50	1.20